

COUNTY OFFICERS	
Sheriff	W. McCullough
Chancery Clerk	W. W. McVea
Prosecuting Attorney	Charles Jackson
Probate Judge	O. Paduet
Co. Com.	Geo. W. Love
Surveyor	A. B. Newell
Coroner	V. F. Fluthier and H. Kibbles
Supervisors	

Grove Township	Thomas Walker
South Branch	J. H. Hinckley
Bracewell Creek	W. H. James
Portage Creek	John F. Dunn
Gratiot	W. O. Lewis
Frederick	H. C. Rehle
Bell	W. C. Rehle
John	W. C. Rehle

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. J. W. Tayor, Pastor, services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7 p.m., Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 355, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 7 p.m. before the fall of the moon. Transient members are specially invited to attend.

J. P. HUM, W. M.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second Saturday and fourth Friday in each month. WM. WOODBURN, Post Commander, J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY. C. C. TRENCH.

GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK,

GRAYLING, MICH.

A general Banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and Foreign Countries. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections a specialty.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

MRS. T. W. MITCHELL & CO.,

MILLINER & DRESSMAKER

GRAYLING, MICH.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of the Bank.

J. B. TUTTLE. MAIN J. CONNINE.

TUTTLE & CONNINE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Cascade and East Tawas, Mich.

J. MAURICE FINN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Attends to all Professional Business, Collected Non-Conveyancing, Etc.

GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER,

Attorney at Law and Notary.

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes, attorney fees, sale of real estate, and family attendants. Office located on Michigan Avenue, between Franklin and Peninsular Avenues, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

C. W. SMITH,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office, corner of Michigan and Peninsular Aves.

Residence, one door south of Methodist Church.

F. P. THATCHER. H. C. THATCHER.

THATCHER & THATCHER,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office in Thatchers' Drug Store.

GRAYLING HOUSE,

PHILIPS & DAVIS, Proprietors,

GRAYLING, MICH.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being well built, furnished, first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine same-
place rooms for commercial travelers.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

AND LIVERY STABLE,

GRAYLING, MICH.

I have opened a first-class hotel on Railroad Street, Grayling, and will invite the patronage of the public. I will keep Livery in connection, and prices reasonable.

J. CHARRON, Proprietor.

GEO. MCCULLOUGH,

TONSorial ARTIST,

GRAYLING, MICH.

Shaving and Hair Cutting done in the latest

style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near

the corner of Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street.

Dec. 1, 1889.

A. E. NEWMAN,

COUNTY SURVEYOR

GRAYLING, MICH.

Fine timber lands looked after. Correct estimates.

Surveyors estimated and corrected.

Surveying done in all its branches.

223

O. J. BELL,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

DEALER IN

FARMING LANDS.

Farms and all reasonable prices and terms to suit purchasers. Fine lands bought and sold.

Treasurers correctly estimated. Taxes paid, etc., etc.

July 10, '84-11

J. R. McDONALD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes,

GRAYLING, MICH.

Special attention given to fine, soiled work.

Repairing attended to promptly.

McCULLOUGH'S

Livery, Feed and Sale

STABLE,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

First-class in all things. Good accommo-

dation for farmers or travelers teams. Sales

done on a cash and credit basis.

J. R. McDONALD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes,

GRAYLING, MICH.

First-class in all things. Good accommo-

dation for farmers or travelers teams. Sales

done on a cash and credit basis.

J. R. McDONALD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes,

GRAYLING, MICH.

First-class in all things. Good accommo-

dation for farmers or travelers teams. Sales

done on a cash and credit basis.

J. R. McDONALD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes,

GRAYLING, MICH.

First-class in all things. Good accommo-

dation for farmers or travelers teams. Sales

done on a cash and credit basis.

J. R. McDONALD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes,

GRAYLING, MICH.

First-class in all things. Good accommo-

dation for farmers or travelers teams. Sales

done on a cash and credit basis.

J. R. McDONALD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes,

GRAYLING, MICH.

First-class in all things. Good accommo-

dation for farmers or travelers teams. Sales

done on a cash and credit basis.

J. R. McDONALD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes,

GRAYLING, MICH.

First-class in all things. Good accommo-

dation for farmers or travelers teams. Sales

done on a cash and credit basis.

J. R. McDONALD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes,

GRAYLING, MICH.

First-class in all things. Good accommo-

dation for farmers or travelers teams. Sales

done on a cash and credit basis.

J. R. McDONALD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes,

GRAYLING, MICH.

First-class in all things. Good accommo-

dation for farmers or travelers teams. Sales

done on a cash and credit basis.

J. R. McDONALD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes,

GRAYLING, MICH.

First-class in all things. Good accommo-

dation for farmers or travelers teams. Sales

done on a cash and credit basis.

J. R. McDONALD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes,

GRAYLING, MICH.

First-class in all things. Good accommo-

dation for farmers or travelers teams. Sales

done on a cash and credit basis.

J. R. McDONALD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes,

GRAYLING, MICH.

First-class in all things. Good accommo-

dation for farmers or travelers teams. Sales

done on a cash and credit basis.

J. R. McDONALD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes,

GRAYLING, MICH.

First-class in all things. Good accommo-

dation for farmers or travelers teams. Sales

done on a cash and credit basis.

J. R. McDONALD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes,

GRAYLING, MICH.

First-class in all things. Good accommo-

dation for farmers or travelers teams. Sales

done on a cash and credit basis.

J. R. McDONALD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots and Shoes,

GRAYLING, MICH.

First-class in all things. Good accommo-

The Grayling Bee.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling

Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

President Harrison nominated David J. Brewer, of Kansas, as associate justice of the supreme court. He is a nephew of Justice Field, and a graduate of Yale college.

The investigations into the New York dock department show that the politics of that city are far from being reformed. They seem hopelessly con-Tammany-ized. —*Det. Journal*.

We see from the Detroit Journal of Monday evening that Gen. R. A. Alger, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., has appointed George P. Humphrey, of this city, one of his aides-de-camp. —*Cheboygan Tribune*.

We understand now why the Democrats want a blind man for chaplain of the house. He can't see what they are up to; if he could he would change his politics. Cashier Silcott saw the point. —*Det. Tribune*.

The secretary of war sees "no good reason why the war department should place the flag at half-mast in honor of Jeff Davis. The loyal people of the North can see many good reasons why it should not." —*Det. Tribune*.

Gov. Luce has returned from California, and his first official act after coming home was to appoint ex-State Treasurer E. O. Grosvenor, of Jonesville, a member of the board of control of the Flint school for the deaf and dumb, in place of Congressman Belknap, resigned.

During the last state general election the headquarters of the Democratic organization were located at East Saginaw, and the Courier, of that place, was the party's official organ. Now the Courier is suing the state central committee for \$1,500 it has neglected to pay for work and material furnished.

There was one rascal who didn't wait to be turned out. Cashier Silcott of the sergeant-at-arms' office of the house turned himself out, taking with him a big pile of government funds. He is supposed to be in Canada receiving the congratulations of other Democrats who are there for the same kind of health. —*Det. Tribune*.

Those who are always talking about the degeneracy of business and predicting financial disaster won't be made very happy to read the statement that the cotton-goods manufacturers report that the year now closing has been one of unparalleled prosperity. The free traders will also be sorry; but we can't help that.

Of the 84,051 votes cast for governor in Mississippi the Democrat candidate received 84,045. Six votes were returned for Gen. Chalmers; and if the men who voted for him know when they are well off they will keep still about it. Anybody can see that they are open to the charge of trying to incite another "negro insurrection." —*Det. Tribune*.

In declining to honor the memory of Jeff Davis as a former secretary of war, by a public display, Secretary Proctor behaved very sensibly. It would have stirred up bitter feeling for no useful purpose. The Cleveland administration might probably have been in power but for one or two "bad breaks," like the "rebel flag" order, the half-mustling for Jacob Thompson, and the harsh language of the pension veto. —*Det. Journal*.

The Minneapolis Tribune-Star (Ind.) agrees with the Times regarding the president's message. It says: "President Harrison's first message to congress is plain, vigorous and practical like a lawyer's brief. No attempt is made at fine writing, and the document hardly rises to eloquence in any portion. But the recommendations are for the most part sensible." —*Bay City Times*.

The Grand Rapids Eagle hasn't yet learned that Silcott is a Republican. He was one of those thieves the Cleveland administration did not turn out. But there are some things the Eagle will not permit itself to know. —*Detroit Free Press*.

Silcott was a Democrat of the deepest dye—that is to say, Ohio Democrat. The Free Press is almost the only paper in the land that has not "permitted itself to know" this fact. —*Det. Journal*.

"The Ex-confederate veterans of New Orleans, are said to be much pleased at the remark of Capt. Jacob Gray of the Grand Army last Saturday night. He said that Jeff Davis had been a valuable soldier and an honest, pure man, and if it were agreed to have his body entombed by veterans he should be proud to be one of them." —*He should be kicked out of every Post of the Grand Army or Veteran's Association, with which he is connected, as one of the precepts of the order is Loyalty.*

The remains of Jefferson Davis, the arch traitor, and leader in the late rebellion were deposited in their last resting place, yesterday. It would have been better for the country, of which he was not even a citizen, being disenfranchised, that he did not die on the same scaffold with his faithful henchman, the brutal Wirtz. If Satan does not give him a warm welcome, as a reward for causing the death of from 150,000 to 200,000 of our brave boys, who wore the blue, by starvation, we will miss our guess. Democrats all over the land are vying with each other as to who can pay the body the most attention. The people of the South, without exception, are grieving as much over the death of their late babbler of treason as was shown by the people of the North at the death of Lincoln. But he was the Apostle of treason, free trade and all the crimes in the political category, which are believed and carried out in the South. His loss to them from the wall of woe with which the daily papers are filled, his death must have created a void that Mills, Vose or McCoy cannot fill. The party is the same they country over for a convict sent to the penitentiary for forging election returns, or fraud of any kind in regard to elections is no sooner released than the party appoints or elects him to office at the first opportunity. The greater the crime the greater the reverence displayed toward them by the democracy.

The Senate has, by lot, determined the length of the terms of the six new Senators as follows: Washington-Senator Squire expires March 3, 1891; and Senator Allen March 3, 1893; South Dakota-Senator Moody March 3, 1891 and Senator Pettigrew March 3, 1893; North Dakota-Senator Pierce, March 3, 1891, and Senator Casey March 3, 1893. The terms of the Montana Senators will not be fixed until they occupy their seats.

Judge David J. Brewer, of Kansas has been nominated by the President to be associate Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Justice Stanley Matthews of Ohio. Judge Brewer is a nephew of Justice Stephen J. Field of the Supreme Court; he has been since 1884 United States Judge for the Eighth circuit of Kansas. He has filled a number of important positions in Kansas, judicial and otherwise, and has always been a popular official. The nomination is highly pleasing to Senator Ingalls and Plumb, and in fact to everybody, with the possible exception of several disappointed can-

didates and their immediate friends. Justice Miller, over whose circuit Judge Brewer has presided for the last five years, says he considers him one of the ablest judges now on the bench. When Justice Brewer takes his seat on the bench with his Uncle Justice Field, it will be the first time in the history of the court that two of the contemporary justices have been so nearly related.

Owing to the organization of the House on Monday the President's message was not read to Congress until Tuesday. The message has been well received by everybody except a handful of Southerners who profess to see in its plain statement of the condition of political affairs in the South cause for alarm. The message is strictly conservative, both in tone and in its recommendations, being thereby in striking contrast to the lost dictatorial documents sent from the White House to Congress. Mr. Harrison evidently intended this message to be confined to its strict constitutional limits, that of informing Congress of the state of the country. Its recommendations are in every instance what has been approved by the republican party. Upon those things on which there are different opinions in the party in which he has presented the facts without recommendation. It is a document that has greatly disappointed the democrats because it furnishes them with no ammunition.

Next in importance to the President's message is Secretary Windom's annual report to Congress, which was made public on Wednesday. Mr. Windom covers the entire financial field and furnishes one of the most interesting as well as important reports of the kind ever made. It presents a plan for the satisfactory solution of the silver problem, which Mr. Windom believes will be accepted by both silver and gold men. Space prevents further notice of the report, but it should be carefully read by every intelligent citizen of the country. It may be obtained by addressing Secretary Windom.

The organization of the House was attended by a little circumstance that shows the danger which will constantly menace the minority during the session. After Read had been elected Speaker, McPherson Clerk, Holmes

Sergeant-at-Arms; Adams Doorker, and Wheat Postmaster, Representative Henderson, as chairman of the republican caucus, nominated Rev. C. B. Rainsdell for Chaplin. Representative Cheadle of Indiana, botting the caucus nomination, moved to strike out the name of Mr. Rainsdell and substitute that of Dr. Milburn, the blind preacher who was Chaplain of the last House. Mr. Cheadle was supported outright by three republicans—Moore, of New Hampshire; Leblack, of New Jersey, and Ewart of North Carolina—and enough refrained from voting to elect Dr. Milburn, who received 168 votes to Mr. Rainsdell's 155, the democrats voting solidly for Milburn. This is of itself a small thing, but if the party caucus can be successfully bolted in small things, there is nothing to prevent the same thing being done when something important is at stake.

Secretary Noble has gone to St. Louis, his former home, to look after some private matters. He is expected back early next week.

The only evidence of sorrow for the death of Jeff Davis, as shown at Washington, is a broad band of black cloth across the front of Mrs. Fairfax's residence. Mrs. Fairfax during the war was a devoted friend of the southern cause, and frequently passed the lines to give information and supplies to the enemy. It was due to Mrs. Fairfax that the union so frequently found itself anticipated in important movements, but she was not discovered until the custom of hanging spies had fallen into what a recent reformer called "innocent desuetude." Mrs. Fairfax is having a real quiet time in her grief, and is getting considerable notoriety out of it. —*Det. Journal*.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, '83.
The President left here today for a short western trip. After visiting Chicago, he will go to Indianapolis and attend to some important private business before returning to Washington.

The Senate has, by lot, determined the length of the terms of the six new Senators as follows: Washington-Senator Squire expires March 3, 1891; and Senator Allen March 3, 1893; South Dakota-Senator Moody March 3, 1891 and Senator Pettigrew March 3, 1893; North Dakota-Senator Pierce, March 3, 1891, and Senator Casey March 3, 1893. The terms of the Montana Senators will not be fixed until they occupy their seats.

The Senate has, by lot, determined the length of the terms of the six new Senators as follows: Washington-Senator Squire expires March 3, 1891; and Senator Allen March 3, 1893; South Dakota-Senator Moody March 3, 1891 and Senator Pettigrew March 3, 1893; North Dakota-Senator Pierce, March 3, 1891, and Senator Casey March 3, 1893. The terms of the Montana Senators will not be fixed until they occupy their seats.

The Democrats of Augusta, Ky., became so enthusiastic over the success of the democrats in the recent state elections that they thought the "confederate brigadiers were in the saddle" and expressed their exuberance of joy by hoisting the rebellion's Avalanche.

Which end of our double headed contemporary is responsible for the above asinine statement getting into print we, of course, have no means of knowing. We do know however, that it is basely false and have no doubt that the writer of it knows it. But it is to such malicious lying as this that the defenders of a robber tariff are reduced in order to divert the attention of the people from the one great issue which presents itself to the American people today. That of tariff reform.

The above article, which the democrat credits to the Avalanche, was clipped from an exchange, but the compiler forgot to give due credit. As to the falsity of it, let others judge. The flag was torn down the next day by members of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is a matter of record. We have seen democrats in the North tear down the U. S. flag and hoist that of the confederacy, and the history of the late war is full of such incidents, but that was nothing for sneaking copyheads to do, when not opposed by those who wore the blue.

The free trade papers are continually howling about the tariff being a tax, and this in face of the fact that experience has clearly proven that it is not a tax. They call it a relic of the war, a war tax, and demand that it should be removed. There is no question that internal revenue is a tax, neither can it be denied that it is a tax that is paid by the home consumer. Since Grover Cleveland was elected president the people of this country have been directly taxed to the extent of \$600,000,000. The Republicans of the last congress wanted to remove a large portion of this war tax, for it is a war tax, but the Democrats would not hear to it. They insisted that the reduction in revenue must be made by reducing the tariff and they fought for the Mills bill, which cut and slashed the commodities affecting northern industries, but carefully preserved the protective feature of such articles as the south produced. The internal revenue is a tax that is constantly growing. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, the internal revenue amounted to \$112,498,722. For the year ending the 30th of last June, it amounted to \$130,944,433; an increase in five years of \$18,395,709. This immense tax affords no protection to any industry, does not enhance the price of labor one cent and yet the Democratic free traders are opposed to its removal.

The organization of the House was attended by a little circumstance that shows the danger which will constantly menace the minority during the session. After Read had been elected Speaker, McPherson Clerk, Holmes Sergeant-at-Arms; Adams Doorker, and Wheat Postmaster, Representative Henderson, as chairman of the republican caucus, nominated Rev. C. B. Rainsdell for Chaplin. Representative Cheadle of Indiana, botting the caucus nomination, moved to strike out the name of Mr. Rainsdell and substitute that of Dr. Milburn, the blind preacher who was Chaplain of the last House. Mr. Cheadle was supported outright by three republicans—Moore, of New Hampshire; Leblack, of New Jersey, and Ewart of North Carolina—and enough refrained from voting to elect Dr. Milburn, who received 168 votes to Mr. Rainsdell's 155, the democrats voting solidly for Milburn. This is of itself a small thing, but if the party caucus can be successfully bolted in small things, there is nothing to prevent the same thing being done when something important is at stake.

Secretary Noble has gone to St. Louis, his former home, to look after some private matters. He is expected back early next week.

The only evidence of sorrow for the death of Jeff Davis, as shown at Washington, is a broad band of black cloth across the front of Mrs. Fairfax's residence.

Mrs. Fairfax during the war was a devoted friend of the southern cause, and frequently passed the lines to give information and supplies to the enemy. It was due to Mrs. Fairfax that the union so frequently found itself anticipated in important movements, but she was not discovered until the custom of hanging spies had fallen into what a recent reformer called "innocent desuetude." Mrs. Fairfax is having a real quiet time in her grief, and is getting considerable notoriety out of it. —*Det. Journal*.

The only evidence of sorrow for the death of Jeff Davis, as shown at Washington, is a broad band of black cloth across the front of Mrs. Fairfax's residence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT!

THE MICHELSON AND HANSON

LUMBER COMPANY,

Successors to L. JENSON & COMPANY,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND

LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES,

Respectfully Solicits a Share of Your Patronage.

—Our Aim is to Sell—

ONLY FIRST CLASS GOODS, AND

at the lowest possible market price.

Give us a Call and be Convinced that we Mean

BUSINESS.

Remember the place, at L. Jenson & Co's old stand.

THE MICHELSON & HANSON LUMBER COMPANY.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

I have the most complete line of the latest styles of Holiday Goods ever brought to Grayling, consisting of

DRESSING and TRAVELING CASES; PHOTO and AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS; MANICURE SETS; JEWEL CASES; SMOKERS SETS; WORK BOXES; COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES; ODOR CASES; NOVELTY WHISK BROOMS; FANCY INK-STANDS; TOY BOOKS; GAMES; DOLLS, &C.

Also agent for the celebrated Deposit Manufacturing Co's, Hand-Steds.

L. FOURNIER, DRUGGIST.

NEW STORE. NEW STORE.

LYON & CONNER, MICHIGAN.

ARE THE SOLE AGENTS

For the neat fitting Suits, Overcoats and Pants manufactured by H. H. Cooper, Utica, New York.

The fit and finish of every garment guaranteed.

Come and see the finest line of

OVERCOATS & SUITS EVER SHOWN in GRAYLING,

which have just been received from H. H. Cooper & Co.

—Our Stock of—

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

Is complete in all its branches, and we are headquarters for

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, MITTENS and

heavy Socks and Rubbers and Overs.

Also all styles

OF MACKINAWS. AND HEAVY ALL WOOL PANTS

Come and see us and we will guarantee you satisfaction both in goods and prices. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

LYON & CONNER,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Attention! Attention!

I call the attention of the inhabitants of Grayling and vicinity to the fact, worth studying, that everything is not gold that glitters. So it is with merchants, everyone cries out the cheapness of his goods. It is for you to find out. You will hear the people complain of

THE HARD TIMES AND

SCARCITY OF MONEY,

but when it comes to buying goods they will drop in the first store they come to and pay from

10 TO 25 PER CENT MORE than good goods, for which is a fact. I heard of a good many people who made the same remarks.

For instance let us commence on Dry Goods. People will go into a store and pay from 7c to 8c for cotton which I sell for 5c a yard.

For indigo-blue prints they are paying 8c a yard everywhere, while I sell them at 6c a yard.

For all wool Tricot they pay from 40 to 50c a yard, while they can be had at my store from only 30 to 40c a yard.

Ladies fine all wool hose are cheap at 35c a pair, my price is 25c a pair, and everything in proportion. I sell a

Ladies Fine Shoe for \$1.50

which Ladies themselves pronounce cheap at \$2.00 a pair.

My \$2.00 mens shoe are better than most shoes you buy elsewhere for \$3.00. Misses and children shoes at the same low figures. Ladies and Misses Rubbers I sell for 25c a pair, which are just as good as those that you pay 40 and 50c for elsewhere.

In Cloaks, Newmarkets, Wraps, and Walking Jackets I defy competition in the state.

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS,

Of which I am proud to say that I carry the largest stock north of Bay City, and at lower figures than you can buy at Bay City. For instance you will find in my stock

The Avalanche

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1889.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Toys at Fournier's.

Holiday goods at Fournier's.

Dressing Cases at Fournier's.

See the new advertisement of H. Joseph.

Push and Leather Albums at Fournier's.

For Job Work of all kinds call at the AVALANCHE office.

Rosecommon has the whooping cough.—*Ex.*

Woolen socks from 10 cents per pair up, at H. Joseph's.

Mark S. Dilley, of Frederic, was in town last Friday.

H. Joseph comes out this week with a new advertisement.

The pension of Indian Isaac has been increased. Bad for Isaac.

Remnants of wall paper closed out at cost, by Hanson & Braden.

G. F. Kelly, of Frederic, was in town last Friday.

Eight bars of good Soap for 25 cents at Claggett & Pringles'.

H. Joseph advertises his goods, and therefore sells them.

Silver Leaf Flour. The best in town. For sale by Lyon & Connor.

Read the new advertisement of H. Joseph.

Ladies' and Misses' Rubbers, at 25 cents only, at the store of H. Joseph.

The pension of John Ballard, of this place, has been increased.

The store of S. H. & Co. is headquarters for Hardware and Tinware.

The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co. have got fairly started.

A large assortment of center tables to select from at Hanson & Braden's.

Rosecommon has a chance to get two factories. All that is needed is capital.

Upholstered chairs at cost for a few days at Hanson & Braden's.

The Gaylord veneering company will use 800,000 feet of old logs this winter.

The best and cheapest line of canned goods in town at C. & P's.

Crawford Banner Grange, had six applications for membership, at their last meeting.

Take Fournier's Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry for coughs and colds.

W. T. Lewis, Supervisor of Frederic, was in town last Saturday and made us a call.

If you want choice Teas, Coffees and splices go to C. & P's.

A Rosecommon cow and a railroad train tried to pass on the same track. Usual result.

New crop of Raisins and Prunes just received at Claggett & Pringles'.

Everybody will be profited by reading the new add. of H. Joseph. He means business.

Try Claggett & Pringles' Maple Syrup on your pan cakes.

Adelbert Taylor and wife returned from their visit to New York, last Friday, after a pleasant trip.

Another invoice of that 50 cent Tea just received at C. & P's.

Woman's Relief Corps No. 180 will meet here on Saturday next.—*Mo. Mail.*

Choice roll butter, just received at Claggett & Pringles'.

F. F. Hoesli, of Blaine, township, proved up on his homestead last Tuesday.

Claggett & Pringle sells Mallory's Oysters, the best in town.

J. P. Hanna, of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Tuesday and made us a call.

Claggett & Pringle guarantees their Buck Wheat Flour to be absolutely pure.

Mrs. A. C. Wilcox, of this township, has been sick for the last week, but is reported to be improving.

You will always find fresh Crackers at Claggett & Pringles'. They have them baked fresh every week.

Mrs. Jos. Sewell, of Pere Cheney, who has been suffering from a fall, is slowly recovering.

Great reduction in Bedroom suits for the next few days at Hanson & Braden's.

O. D. Baxter, formerly operator at West Branch, has been appointed agent at Indian River.

A large assortment of window curtains to select from at Hanson & Braden's.

It cost Ogemaw county \$1,000 to convict the Karples brothers of manslaughter.

A good work horse, (old enough to be tough) for sale cheap. Inquire here.

New York G. A. R. men are shouting for Alger and Miller as the republican presidential ticket for 1892.

Buy your drugs and medicines at Fournier's. Everything new, fresh and fine.

Do not forget to call at Bell's, and see his bargains in Shoes and Slippers, before the assortment is broken.

The American Catholic Church in Red Jacket was blown down on the 3d Inst.

If you want a pound of pure Baking Powder for 25 cents go to C. & P's.

Glenon Post No. 176, G. A. R., will hold its annual meeting at Mo on Saturday next.—*Mo. Mail.*

Oranges, lemons, coconuts and bananas at the market of Comer & Taylor.

A movement is on foot to organize a Camp of Sons of Veterans in this County. A good idea.—*Mo. Mail.*

Strictly fresh eggs, at Claggett & Pringles'.

We this week present our readers with a supplement containing the message of President Harrison.

If you want a good cheap Horse Blanket, call at the store of S. H. & Co.

The Sunday school of the M. E. church have commenced preparations for their Christmas services.

For every poor egg found in your purchase of Lyon & Connor, they will give you two good ones.

Mrs. D. Poiss, of South Branch, who has been on the sick list for some time, is recovering.—*Rosecommon News.*

For sale cheap—A first class pair of oxen, five years old, well broken and all right. E. Purchase.

U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bay City, has over 200 members in good standing.

Ladies' and Misses' Rubbers, at 25 cents only, at the store of H. Joseph.

The pension of John Ballard, of this place, has been increased.

The store of S. H. & Co. is headquarters for Hardware and Tinware.

The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co. have got fairly started.

A large assortment of center tables to select from at Hanson & Braden's.

Rosecommon has a chance to get two factories. All that is needed is capital.

Upholstered chairs at cost for a few days at Hanson & Braden's.

The Gaylord veneering company will use 800,000 feet of old logs this winter.

The best and cheapest line of canned goods in town at C. & P's.

Crawford Banner Grange, had six applications for membership, at their last meeting.

Take Fournier's Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry for coughs and colds.

W. T. Lewis, Supervisor of Frederic, was in town last Saturday and made us a call.

If you want choice Teas, Coffees and splices go to C. & P's.

A Rosecommon cow and a railroad train tried to pass on the same track. Usual result.

New crop of Raisins and Prunes just received at Claggett & Pringles'.

Everybody will be profited by reading the new add. of H. Joseph. He means business.

Try Claggett & Pringles' Maple Syrup on your pan cakes.

Adelbert Taylor and wife returned from their visit to New York, last Friday, after a pleasant trip.

Another invoice of that 50 cent Tea just received at C. & P's.

Woman's Relief Corps No. 180 will meet here on Saturday next.—*Mo. Mail.*

Choice roll butter, just received at Claggett & Pringles'.

F. F. Hoesli, of Blaine, township, proved up on his homestead last Tuesday.

Claggett & Pringle sells Mallory's Oysters, the best in town.

J. P. Hanna, of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Tuesday and made us a call.

Claggett & Pringle guarantees their Buck Wheat Flour to be absolutely pure.

Mrs. A. C. Wilcox, of this township, has been sick for the last week, but is reported to be improving.

You will always find fresh Crackers at Claggett & Pringles'. They have them baked fresh every week.

Mrs. Jos. Sewell, of Pere Cheney, who has been suffering from a fall, is slowly recovering.

Great reduction in Bedroom suits for the next few days at Hanson & Braden's.

O. D. Baxter, formerly operator at West Branch, has been appointed agent at Indian River.

A large assortment of window curtains to select from at Hanson & Braden's.

It cost Ogemaw county \$1,000 to convict the Karples brothers of manslaughter.

A good work horse, (old enough to be tough) for sale cheap. Inquire here.

New York G. A. R. men are shouting for Alger and Miller as the republican presidential ticket for 1892.

Buy your drugs and medicines at Fournier's. Everything new, fresh and fine.

Yes, O. J. Bell has received his new stock of Boys School Shoes, Lumberman's Rubber Stock, &c. Call and see him.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Barker were in town yesterday settling with several of the township treasurers as to the tax to be paid by the R. R. Co.

Miss Haverfield, assisted by her pupils, will give a Musical for the benefit of the Presbyterian church, Friday evening, Dec. 20th. Give them a good house.

Dan Sweeney, of Detroit, formerly conductor on the Mackinaw division, was in the city yesterday shaking hands with old friends.—*Bay City Times.*

You should call and see at what low figures you can purchase Dry Goods; Clothing, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Carpets, etc. at the store of H. Joseph, before purchasing elsewhere.

A party of four, comprising A. J. Dewitt, Lee Dewitt, and William James, of Oscoda county, and Perry Wicks, of Lapeer county, shot twenty-two deer during the season. How is that?—*Mo. Mail.*

The West Branch Times, says: "As we go to press the Rev. C. W. Carrick is delivering his lecture on the battle of Gettysburg in the opera house. A large audience is in attendance and apparently are enjoying the lecture very much."

The Gaylord primary school building was entered last Saturday by one Harvey Hall, and the doors fastened under a claim of taking possession to foreclose a chattel mortgage given by his son, Lewis Hall, on the building. The lot with the building were leased to the district by the son's wife. The Hall stood on guard this morning, but the school board forced open the doors and school kept today, just the same.—*Det. News.*

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office of Grayling, for the week ending Dec. 7, '89.

Aston, Mrs. John Howe, Will Burgen, Wu, Jensen, Kristian Buona, Isaac Johnson, Albert Black, W. J. Johnson, Chas. Bonquist, Israel Orr, Mrs. Sarah Cameron, Joseph Rantala, Sejas E. Cole, C. A. Reiman, J. Gariepy, Hanor, Wilkinson, Fannie Hewitt, Chas. E. Ward, George Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say advertised.

J. M. JONES, P. M.

Rev. G. W. West,

NOTARY PUBLIC and Justice of the Peace. Resides in Center Plains township. Post office, Pere Cheney. All business entrusted to me will be promptly attended to.

May 23, '89.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information call on

JOSEPH CHARRON, May 3d.

Public Notice!

Alf who propose purchasing lots in Grayling, will do well to call on Mr. J. S. Harder, who will be pleased to show you choice lots on which to build in. In office's addition, at reasonable prices and on easy terms.

E. M. ROFFEE.

Gunsmith Shop.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call.

H. B. WILLIAMS, Aug. 18th, '87.

Settlement Notice.

Having sold my stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Groceries and Lumbermen's Supplies, to L. J. Jenson & Co., I desire to close my business promptly, therefore all parties having accounts are requested to call and settle without delay. L. T. Wright of the Land Office, has charge of the books. Call on him.

J. MAURICE FINN, Mar. 20, '89, tf.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by N. H. TRAVER.

IDEAL RELOADING TOOLS

FOR ALL RIFLES, Pistols and Shot Guns.

BEST IN THE WORLD. Send for Illustrated Descriptive Circular.

IDEAL MFG. CO., Box 644, New Haven, Conn.

Send for Catalogue A, showing Sights and Rifles of latest design.

WM. LYMAN, Middlefield, Ct.

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c.

HARNESS SHOP.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN!

ALL parts of Harness made to order. Sod and hand harness repaired and sold on commission. Repairing a specialty. Shop on Railroad

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Political Gossip, National Rumblings, Personal Mischief, Configurations, Accidents, Crimes and Criminals, Minor Occurrences and Events.

NO OFFICIAL MOURNING.

Secretary Proctor's Action on the Death of Jefferson Davis.

A Washington dispatch says: "There was a tremendous sensation in the House when it was discovered that C. L. Silcott, the cashier in the Sergeant-at-arms' office, who has been in the habit of disturbing the salaries of members and laying other expenses of the House to the amount of \$50,000 a year, had skipped with \$20,000, presumably to Canada. Of this money \$2,000 was drawn from the Treasury on Saturday last, \$10,000 was Government money in the safe, and \$10,000 belonged to Mr. Leedon, the Sergeant-at-arms. Silcott always bore a good reputation. But it has recently been disclosed that he was an ardent follower of the race-track, and his relations with a woman named Lulu Barnett for the last year are said to have been very intimate, and as she has also disappeared it is supposed that they have gone together. Mr. Silcott leaves Washington a most estimable wife and two little children. A curious feature of the case is that the treasurer has the receipts of all the members for the amount of money drawn. It is the custom for members to give their receipts to the cashier, who is made their official agent to draw on their money. Mr. Silcott drew the money on those receipts, and the members will have to look to Mr. Silcott's bondsman and Sergeant-at-arms Leedon for their money. They have nearly all lost something, but most of them drew their accounts paid upon their arrival here. Some, however, have lost from one to two months' salary, while others have lost less. Members often use the Sergeant-at-arms' office as a sort of banking house, and leave personal deposits in the safe. A number of them lost sums of money in this way.

To this dispatch the Secretary sent the following response:

Bon, James A. Shakespeare, Mayor, New Orleans, La.

Yours, informing me of the death of Mr. Davis, is received. In referring to my official action thereon, I would say, and hope not add to the grief of your people, that it is the right course and the best one for all. You will, I am sure, understand that its adoption is prompted by a desire which I have to do all that in the way of peace and good-will which should fill the hearts of all people.

Rufus P. Proctor, Secretary of War.

DO PEDRO'S DOWNFALL.

Further Particulars of the Dethronement of the Brazilian Monarch.

A cable from London reports the late arrival there of ex-Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil. The steamer *Atrato* has also arrived at Lisbon with advice from Rio Janeiro to Nov. 22. The dispatches she brings confirms the statement that the revolution in Brazil was precipitated by the attempt of the Government to remove the affected troops stationed at Rio Janeiro to the provinces. The revolt was confined to the military and students. The populace was passive. The only act of bloodshed was in the attack upon Minister of Marine Ladaro, who was shot in three places. He is recovering from the effects of his wounds. In Bahia and Pernambuco business proceeds as if nothing had happened. The Bank of Brazil addressed a letter to the Chief of Police advising him that a guard for the bank was no longer requisite.

HEAVY RAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

Damage from Floods in the Lowlands of the Sacramento Valley.

One of the heaviest storms for years has prevailed throughout California for the past two weeks. In a few portions of Northern California the rainfall has been the heaviest ever known. Some damage has resulted, especially in the lowlands of the Sacramento valley. In general the rain has been most welcome, and grass and grain are sprouting up as they have never done before at this season of the year. A largely increased area of fall-sown grain will result.

COLLAPSE OF A LOAN COMPANY.

Two Much Capital Stock and Too Little Capital Kills a Nebraska Concern. The Capital Loan and Investment Company of Lincoln, Neb., capital stock \$100,000, has collapsed and steps have been taken to wind up its affairs. The company was organized by some speculators last spring, who succeeded in selling stocks to a large number of people in this city and the West. It is thought the stockholders may realize 25 per cent. on what they have paid in.

Budding in Ugly Mood.

Egypt is now threatened with invasion by 33,000 Bedouins, who have hitherto maintained an inoffensive attitude. The cause of the present movement is the refusal of the Egyptian Government to grant certain tribal claims in regard to land. Though differing widely from the systems of land tenure prevalent among the nations which call themselves civilized, the customs of the Bedouins in regard to land occupancy are well defined, and any infringement upon them is bitterly resented.

The Northern Pacific's Acquisition.

A deal has been consummated between the Federal Bank of Canada and the Northern Pacific Railway which places in the possession of the railway the line railroad bridge on the international boundary connecting the Manitoba towns of Emerson and West Lynne. The terms of the transfer to the Northern Pacific are unknown, but it will result in the construction of a Northern Pacific branch from Red Lake Falls to West Lynne.

Frightful Death of a Boy.

Fritz Johnson, 12 years old, met a frightful death at Astoria, Ore. He went into a saw-mill and crawled under a table to gather up some shavings, when he was struck on the head by a swiftly revolving Edgar saw and instantly killed. The entire upper half of his head was sawed off.

Mousa Bey Exiled.

Mousa Bey, the Kurdish chief who was acquitted of outraging the Christian population of Armenia, has been exiled with his family to Syria. The force of gendarmes in Armenia with he has been with the purpose of holding the Kurds in check.

Mount Vesuvius on the Rampage.

A Rome cable reports that earthquake shock has been felt in the central portion of Italy, but they have caused no loss of life or damage to property. Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption.

Massacre of Dr. Peters' Party.

Later advices confirm the report of the massacre of Dr. Peters' party. The camp was encircled by 1,200 Somalis at midnight, and not a single member of the expedition escaped.

Buffalo Bills for the Sullivan Fight.

A new athletic association in Buffalo, N.Y., of which a well-known attorney is President, makes the announcement of an offer of a purse of \$30,000 for the fight between Sullivan and Jackson. Not much credence is given to the story, but the officers say it is true.

Paying for Minnesota Mills.

The first payment of the purchase money for the Phillips and other milling interests in Minnesota has been made. One check was for \$70,000 and others brought the total up to over \$1,000,000.

A Great Jumper Killed.

Prof. Baptiste Poynter, the aerial diver who was badly injured, while diving from the tower at Parcours, in New Orleans, has died. He was born at Marquette, France, and had followed his profession about twelve years without meeting any serious accidents. He came to this country about a year ago.

The Base-Ball Association.

Representatives of the American Base-Ball Association met at Columbus, but failed to fill the vacancies in its ranks, and will meet again at a later date. President Phelps said that he was not strongly im-

pressed with the proposed condition with the brotherhood, claiming that his association is in good condition.

TOOK THE MEMBERS' CASE.

The Cashier of the House of Representa-

tives was an Absconder.

A Washington dispatch says: "There was a tremendous sensation in the House when it was discovered that C. L. Silcott, the cashier in the Sergeant-at-arms' office, who has been in the habit of disturbing the salaries of members and laying other expenses of the House to the amount of \$50,000 a year, had skipped with \$20,000, presumably to Canada. Of this money \$2,000 was drawn from the Treasury on Saturday last, \$10,000 was Government money in the safe, and \$10,000 belonged to Mr. Leedon, the Sergeant-at-arms. Silcott always bore a good reputation. But it has recently been disclosed that he was an ardent follower of the race-track, and his relations with a woman named Lulu Barnett for the last year are said to have been very intimate, and as she has also disappeared it is supposed that they have gone together. Mr. Silcott leaves Washington a most estimable wife and two little children. A curious feature of the case is that the treasurer has the receipts of all the members for the amount of money drawn. It is the custom for members to give their receipts to the cashier, who is made their official agent to draw on their money. Mr. Silcott drew the money on those receipts, and the members will have to look to Mr. Silcott's bondsman and Sergeant-at-arms Leedon for their money. They have nearly all lost something, but most of them drew their accounts paid upon their arrival here. Some, however, have lost from one to two months' salary, while others have lost less. Members often use the Sergeant-at-arms' office as a sort of banking house, and leave personal deposits in the safe. A number of them lost sums of money in this way.

THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

WORK OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Law-Makers and What They

Are Doing for the Good of the Country

—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed and Acted On.

The Fifty-third Congress met on the 21st, the House being called to order by Gen. Charles of Missouri, Clerk of the House, who immediately presided over the roll-call of members. The roll-call showed the presence of 357 members, the three absents being O'Neill, of Indiana; Randall, of Pennsylvania; and Whithorn, of Texas. The roll-call of members was followed by an adjournment in nomination by Mr. McTigue, of Kentucky, for Carlisle, 134; McAlexander, 1, who upon Mr. Reed was declared elected and took his seat. The nominees of the House were then voted upon, and the election of the candidates for Chapman, who was then elected as follows: Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania; Clark, of Virginia; and Sergeant-at-arms: Charles W. Adams, of Maryland; Dooley, of Mo.; James A. Garfield, of Minnesota; and Mullin, the Chaplain of the last House, was elected. The Speaker then announced the committee to notify the President that the House was organized. The members then drew for seats. The organization was then adjourned until the next session.

Montana Democrats Propose a Plan to Settle the Election Squabble.

At Helena, Mont., the Democratic National Caucus has submitted a proposition to the Republican Senators for a full and fair investigation of the election at Proctor, No. 34 in Silver Bow County, the cause of the present deadlock. It is proposed to elect three Republicans and three Democratic Senators as a court of inquiry.

Sullivan and Jackson Offered \$40,000.

At a meeting of the recently organized Dempsey Athletic Club of Fargo, N. D., it was decided to offer a purse of \$40,000 for a fight to a finish between John L. Sullivan and Peter Jackson. A committee of five was selected to draft rules to govern the contest. President Wilson wired Sullivan the action of the club.

Dempsey and McCarthy Fight.

Jack Dempsey and Billy McCarthy, of Australia, have signed articles and posted a fight for \$500 to weigh in 151 pounds on the night of their fight, in the latter part of January, the date to be hereafter fixed. The fight is to be for \$1,000 and the middle-weight championship.

To Muzzle the Press of France.

In the French Senate, M. Marcel Barthé

introduced a measure providing that members of the press who publish offensive articles concerning the President of the country, the Ministers, Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies shall be amenable to the correctional tribunals.

To Make Iron in the South.

The North Carolina Steel and Rail Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, has been organized, and will build at Greensboro, N. C., a Bessemer iron furnace, a Bessemer steel-rolling mill, a rolling mill, etc., in good demand at Detroit and Pittsburgh, in brick buildings at Cleveland, and in iron buildings at Philadelphia, and in sharper demand at Boston since the fire, the supply being small. Reports of business indicate a falling off in the manufacture of iron.

Two Children Subpoenaed.

Two children of Chris Uhl were subpoenaed by a swindler caused by small fire in a suit of clothing at Pittsburgh. The rest of the family were prostrated, but will recover.

Good News Caused His Death.

John Chapman, an old soldier of Wil-

iamsport, Pa., who took to drinking heavily

on receipt of news that he was to receive a pension of \$1,500, died in the cell of a police station.

Two killed by Dynamite.

The thawing of frozen dynamite at How-

ard Junction, Pa., resulted in an explosion which killed two men and seriously injured a youth of 18.

Lynx's Heavy Fire Loss.

The Lynn fire caused a loss in shoes, leather and shoemaking machinery of \$2,125,000. Sixty per cent. of the shoe and leather houses of the city were burned out.

Authorizes an Extension to the Senate.

Two Children Subpoenaed.

Two children of Chris Uhl were subpoenaed by a swindler caused by small fire in a suit of clothing at Pittsburgh. The rest of the family were prostrated, but will recover.

Good News Caused His Death.

John Chapman, an old soldier of Wil-

iamsport, Pa., who took to drinking heavily

on receipt of news that he was to receive a pension of \$1,500, died in the cell of a police station.

Two killed by Dynamite.

The thawing of frozen dynamite at How-

ard Junction, Pa., resulted in an explosion

which killed two men and seriously injured a youth of 18.

Authorizes an Extension to the Senate.

Two Children Subpoenaed.

Two children of Chris Uhl were subpoenaed by a swindler caused by small fire in a suit of clothing at Pittsburgh. The rest of the family were prostrated, but will recover.

Good News Caused His Death.

John Chapman, an old soldier of Wil-

iamsport, Pa., who took to drinking heavily

on receipt of news that he was to receive a pension of \$1,500, died in the cell of a police station.

Two killed by Dynamite.

The thawing of frozen dynamite at How-

ard Junction, Pa., resulted in an explosion

which killed two men and seriously injured a youth of 18.

Authorizes an Extension to the Senate.

Two Children Subpoenaed.

Two children of Chris Uhl were subpoenaed by a swindler caused by small fire in a suit of clothing at Pittsburgh. The rest of the family were prostrated, but will recover.

Good News Caused His Death.

John Chapman, an old soldier of Wil-

iamsport, Pa., who took to drinking heavily

on receipt of news that he was to receive a pension of \$1,500, died in the cell of a police station.

Two killed by Dynamite.

The thawing of frozen dynamite at How-

ard Junction, Pa., resulted in an explosion

which killed two men and seriously injured a youth of 18.

Authorizes an Extension to the Senate.

Two Children Subpoenaed.

Two children of Chris Uhl were subpoenaed by a swindler caused by small fire in a suit of clothing at Pittsburgh. The rest of the family were prostrated, but will recover.

Good News Caused His Death.

John Chapman, an old soldier of Wil-

iamsport, Pa., who took to drinking heavily

on receipt of news that he was to receive a pension of \$1,500, died in the cell of a police station.

Two killed by Dynamite.

The thawing of frozen dynamite at How-

ard Junction, Pa., resulted in an explosion

which killed two men and seriously injured a youth of 18.

Authorizes an Extension to the Senate.

Two Children Subpoenaed.

Two children of Chris Uhl were subpoenaed by a swindler caused by small fire in a suit of clothing at Pittsburgh. The rest of the family were prostrated, but will recover.

Good News Caused His Death.

John Chapman, an old soldier of Wil-

iamsport, Pa., who took to drinking heavily

on receipt of news that he was to receive a pension of \$1,500, died in the cell of a police station.

HARRISON'S MESSAGE

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST COMMUNI- CATION TO CONGRESS.

Each Department of the Government
Treated in Detail—Reduction of the Sur-
plus—Tariff Legislation—Public Land
Laws—Pension Legislation—The Civil
Service—Other Matters.

The first annual message of President
Harrison, read in the Fifty-first Con-
gress, on the 2d inst., is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

There are few transactions in the adminis-
tration of the Government that are even tem-
porarily held in the confidence of those charged
with the conduct of the public business. Every
step taken is under the observation of an in-
telligent and watchful people. The state of the
Union is known from day to day, and suggestions
of what should be done in the annual communications
of the President to Congress.

"Good-will and cordiality have characterized
our relations and correspondence with other
governments, and the year just closed leaves few
international questions of importance remaining
unadjusted. No obstacle is believed to exist
that can long postpone the consideration and
adjustment of the still pending questions upon
which the world looks with interest. The decisions
of this Government, with other states, have
been and should always be marked by frank-
ness and sincerity, our purposes avowed, and
our methods free from intrigue. This course
has borne rich fruit in the past, and it is our
duty as a nation to preserve the heritage of good
repute which a century of right dealing with
foreign governments has secured to us.

The Pan-American Congress.

It is a matter of high significance, and no less
of congratulation, that the first year of the sec-
ond century of our constitutional existence
finds, as honored guests within our borders, the
sovereigns of all the independent states of
North and South America, not together in
concert conference touching the best methods of
perpetuating and expanding the relations of
mutual interest and friendliness existing among
them. That the opportunity thus afforded for
promoting closer international relations and
the increased prosperity of the States repre-
sented will be for the mutual good of all, I can
not permit myself to doubt. Our people will
await with interest and confidence the results
of an international meeting of allied
and, in part, identical interests.

The recommendations of this international
conference of enlightened statesmen will doubt-
less have the considerate attention of Con-
gress, and its co-operation in the removal of
unnecessary barriers to beneficial intercourse
between the nations of America. But while
the commercial results, which it is hoped will
follow this conference, are worthy of the most
sincere admiration, the world is excited, it is
believed, that the growing benefit will be
found in the better securities which may be de-
vised for the maintenance of peace among all
American nations, and the settlement of all
contentions by methods that a Christian civiliza-
tion can approve. While viewing with interest
our national resources and products, the dele-
gates will, I am sure, find a higher satisfaction
in the evidences of unshakable friendship which
everywhere attend their intercourse with our
people.

The Maritime Congress.

Another international conference, involving
great possibilities for good, has lately assembled
and is now in session in this capital. An invi-
tation was extended by the Government, under
the act of Congress of July 9, 1888, to all maritime
nations to send delegates to confer touch-
ing the revision, and amendment of the rules
and regulations governing vessels at sea and to
adopt a uniform system of marine signals. The
response to this invitation has been very gen-
eral and very cordial. Delegates from twenty-
two nations are present in the conference, and
those that have come from their naval work with
great zeal, and with an evident appreciation of
its importance. So far as the agreement to be
reached may require legislation to give it effect,
our co-operation in, confidently relied upon.

It is an interesting, if not indeed an unpre-
cedented, fact that the two international con-
ferences have brought together here the ac-
credited representatives of thirty-three nations.

But, however, our diplomatic corps are now rep-
resented by the heads of the diplomatic
missions.

All the States of the American system now main-
tain diplomatic representation at this capital.
In this connection it may be noted that all the
nations of the Western Hemisphere, with one
exception, seem to Washington Envoy's Extra-
ordinary and Plenipotentiary, Extraordinary, and
Plenipotentiary grade. The United States, our
representative in Paraguay and Uruguay is a
Minister resident, while to Bolivia we send a
Minister resident and Consul General. In view
of the importance of our relations with the
States of the American system, our diplomatic
agents in those countries should be of the
uniform rank of Envoy Extraordinary, and
Plenipotentiary. Certain missions
were so elevated by the last Congress with happy
effect, and, therefore, the completion of the re-
form thus begun, with the institution of a
uniform rank of Envoy Extraordinary, and
Plenipotentiary grade, is one of the solutions to
the American system of States.

I also recommend that timely provision be
made for extending Hawaii an invitation to be
represented at the International Conference
now sitting at this capital.

Our Relations with China.

Our relations with China have the attentive
consideration which their magnitude and inter-
est demand. The failure of the treaty negoti-
ated under the administration of my prede-
cessor for the further and more complete re-
striction of Chinese labor immigration, and
with it, the legislation of the last session
of Congress, denominated the Chinese
sovereigns open to us. Our Ministers should
have a frank and just spirit which should
characterize the relations of two
great and friendly powers. While our supreme
interests demand the exclusion of a laboring
element which experience has shown to be in-
compatible with our social life, all steps to
comprise this imperative need should be accom-
panied with a recognition of the claim of those
strangers now lawfully among us to human
and just treatment. The nation of the young
Empire of China marks, we may hope, an era
of progress and prosperity for the great coun-
try over which he is called to rule.

The present state of affairs in respect to the
Samoa Islands is encouraging. The confer-
ence which was held in this city in the summer
of 1887 between the representatives of the
United States, Germany, and Great Britain hav-
ing been adjourned because of the persistent
divergence of views which was developed in its
deliberations, the subsequent course of events

in the Islands gave rise to questions of a seri-
ous character, with which my Government, and
the Chinese Minister at this capital, in behalf of
his Government, proposed a resumption of the
conference at Berlin. This proposition was ne-
glected, as Congress, in February last, was in-

formed. The deliberations extended through
several weeks, and resulted in the proposal of
a treaty which will be submitted to the Senate
for its approval. I trust that the efforts
which have been made to effect an adjustment
of this question will be productive of the per-
manent establishment of law and order in
Samoa upon the basis of the maintenance of
the rights and interests of the natives, as well
as of the treaty powers.

The Canadian Fisheries.

The questions which have arisen during the
past few years between Great Britain and the
United States are in abeyance or in course of
amicable adjustment.

On the part of the Government of the Domin-
ion of Canada, an effort has been apparent
during the session of 1888 to secure the adop-
tion of a measure applicable to the fisheries
with as little occasion for friction as was possi-
ble, and the temperate representation of this
Government in respect of cases of undue hard-
ship or harsh interpretation have been in
most cases met with measures of temporary
relief. It is trusted that the attainment of our
rights under existing treaties, and in virtue
of the concurrent legislation of the two con-
tinguous countries, will not be long deferred, and
that all existing causes of difference may be
equitably adjusted.

I recommend that provision be made by an
international agreement for visibly marking
the water boundary between the United States
and Canada in the narrow channels that join
the great lakes. The conventional line therein
traced by the Northwestern boundary survey
years ago, is not in all cases readily ascertain-
able for the settlement of jurisdictional ques-
tions.

A just and acceptable enlargement of the list
of offenses for which extradition may be
claimed and granted is not desirable between
this country and Great Britain. The territory
of neither should become a sure harbor for the
evil-doers of the other through any avoidable
shortcoming in this regard. A new treaty on
this subject between the two powers was
recently negotiated, and will soon be laid before
the Senate.

With Other Powers.

The importance of the commerce of Cuba and
Puerto Rico with the United States, their natural
and principal market, justifies the expectation
that the existing relations may be beneficially
expanded. The impediments resulting from
variations in navigation, and from vexatious
treatment of our vessels on merely technical
grounds of complaint in West India ports,
should be removed.

The progress toward an adjustment of pend-
ing claims between the United States and Spain
is the subject of much interest. The claims
affecting American interests in connection with
railways constructed and operated by our citizens
in Peru have claimed the attention of this
government. It is urged that other governments,
including Peru to the paying of the claims,
have disregarded the property rights of Amer-
ican citizens. The matter will be carefully in-
vestigated, with a view to securing a proper
and expeditious adjustment.

A similar issue is now pending with Portugal.
The Dolon Bay Railroad in Africa was con-
structed under a concession from Portugal to an
American citizen. When nearly completed the
road was seized by the agents of the Portuguese

Government. Formal protests have been made
through our minister at Lisbon against this act,
and no proper effort will be spared to secure
proper relief.

In pursuance of the charter granted by Con-
gress, to the commissioners of the Canal Com-
pany, the Government of Nicaragua, the Intercoastal
Canal Company has begun the construction of
the important water-way between the two
oceans which its organization contemplates.
This Government, he held itself ready to pro-
mote in every proper way the adjustment of all
questions that might present obstacles to the
completion of a work of such transcendent im-
portance to the commerce of this country, and
indeed, to the commercial interests of the
world.

The Paris Exposition.

The traditional good feeling between this
country and the French Republic has received
additional testimony in the participation of
our Government and people in the Interna-
tional Exposition at Paris during the past
Summer. The success of our exhibitors has
been gratifying. The report of the commission
will be laid before Congress in due season.

This Government has accepted, under proper
reserves, to its policy in foreign territories, the
invitation of the Government of Belgium to
the exhibition of the products of the
United States, on an industrial basis, to be
opened at Brussels on the 14th of November, for
the purpose of favoring measures to promote the
abolition of the slave trade in Africa, and to
prevent the shipment of slaves by sea. Our in-
terest in the extinction of this crime against
humanity, in the regions where it yet survives,
has been increased by the results of emancipa-
tion within our own borders.

With Germany, a most cordial relation
continues. The questions arising from the
treaty of 1885 of German nationality in this coun-
try are considered and disposed of in a temper-
ate spirit, to the entire satisfaction of both Gov-
ernments.

It is a source of great satisfaction that the
internal disturbances of the Republic of Hayti are
now at last happily ended, and that an apparently
stable government has been constituted. It has
been duly recognized by the United States.

Japan.

The advancement of the Empire of Japan has
been evidenced by the recent reorganization of a
new Constitution, containing valuable guaran-
tees for the further and more complete re-
striction of Chinese labor immigration, and
with it, the legislation of the last session
of Congress, denominated the Chinese
sovereigns open to us. Our Ministers should
have a frank and just spirit which should
characterize the relations of two
great and friendly powers. While our supreme
interests demand the exclusion of a laboring
element which experience has shown to be in-
compatible with our social life, all steps to
comprise this imperative need should be accom-
panied with a recognition of the claim of those
strangers now lawfully among us to human
and just treatment. The nation of the young
Empire of China marks, we may hope, an era
of progress and prosperity for the great coun-
try over which he is called to rule.

It is earnestly recommended that our
rights and interests in Japan be established
on a basis, by providing the machinery necessary
to carry out the treaty stipulations in that
regard.

Questions continue to arise in our relations
with several countries in respect to the rights
of naturalized citizens. Especially is this the
case with France, Italy, Russia and Turkey, and
to a less extent with Switzerland. From time
to time earnest efforts have been made to regu-
late these questions by international
conventions. An injurious use of naturalization
should not be permitted, but it is most important
that those who have been duly naturalized
should everywhere be accorded recognition of
the rights pertaining to the citizenship of the
country of their adoption. It is advisable that
the difficulties which now arise in our relations
with other countries on the same subject should
be similarly adjusted.

The present state of affairs in respect to the
Samoa Islands is encouraging. The confer-
ence which was held in this city in the summer
of 1887 between the representatives of the
United States, Germany, and Great Britain hav-
ing been adjourned because of the persistent
divergence of views which was developed in its
deliberations, the subsequent course of events

at once instructed to maintain friendly diplo-
matic relations with the French Government
and the Brazilian Government, and that this
Government were instructed by the Provincial Gov-
ernment to continue their functions. Our
friendly intercourse with Brazil has, therefore,
suffered no interruption. Our Minister has
been further instructed to extend on the part of
this Government a formal and cordial recogni-
tion of the new republic as soon as the majority
of the people have signified their assent to its
establishment and maintenance.

Affairs at Home.

Within our own borders a general condition
of prosperity prevails. The harvests of the last
summer were exceptionally abundant, and the
trade conditions now呈现 seem to promise
a successful season to the merchant and
manufacturing and general employment of our
working people.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury
has been prepared and will be presented to
Congress. It presents with clearness the fiscal

operations of the Government, and I avail my-
self of it to obtain some facts for use here.

The aggregate receipts from all sources for
the year were \$837,050,688.00, divided as follows:
from customs, \$832,783,741.00; from internal
revenue, \$130,831,510.02; from miscellaneous
sources, \$89,333,834.24.

The ordinary expenditures for the same
period were \$281,906,015.00, and the total
expenditures, including the sinking fund, were
\$329,579,028.25. The excess of receipts over
expenditures was, after providing for the sinking
fund, \$37,470,123.59.

For the fiscal year ending June
30, 1891, are estimated by the Treasury Depart-
ment at \$935,000,000, and the expenditures for
the same period, including the sinking fund, at
\$341,490,474.70. This shows an estimated
surplus of \$593,509,526, which is
more likely to be increased than reduced when
the actual transactions are written up.

The existence of so large an actual and anticipated
surplus should have the immediate
attention of Congress, with a view to reducing
the receipts of the treasury to the needs of the
Government. The collection of moneys not
needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary
burden upon our people, and the presence of so
large a surplus is a serious impediment to
the proper conduct of private business. We
should not collect revenue for the purpose
of anticipating our bonds, beyond the requirements
of the sinking fund, but any unappropriated
surplus in the treasury should be so used,
as there is no other lawful way of returning the
money to circulation and the profit realized by
the Government offers a substantial advantage.

The loaning of public funds to the banks

should be discontinued, and the banks
should not be allowed to issue bank notes
without an authorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a temporary
and unnatural increase of the banking capital of
favored localities, and compels a cautious
and gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury
to the commercial interests. No further
use should be made of this method of getting
the surplus into circulation, and the deposits
now outstanding should be gradually with-
drawn and applied to the purchase of bonds.
Such legislation should be promptly, but very
carefully, enacted.

Tariff Revision Recommended.

I recommend a revision of our tariff law, both
in its administrative features and in the sched-
ules. The former is generally con-
venient, and an arrangement of the laws and in-
conveniences to be removed, and the best
method for their correction will probably

be difficult. Uniformity of valuation at all our
ports is essential, and effective measures
should be taken to secure it. It is equally de-
sirable that questions affecting sales and classi-
fications should be promptly decided.

The preparation of a new schedule of cus-
toms duties is a matter of great delicacy.
The revenue to be derived from the new
tariff will depend upon the fitness of the
country. Some disturbance of business may
perhaps result from the consideration of the
subject by Congress, but this temporary
effect will be reduced to the minimum by
prompt action, and by the assurance
which the country already enjoys that
any necessary changes will be so made
as not to impair the just and
reasonable protection of our home industries.
The revenue of the law should be maintained,
but the protective principle should be main-
tained, and fair application of the protective
farms as well as of our shops. These duties
necessarily have relations to other things besides
the public revenue. We cannot limit
their effects by fixing our eyes on the public
treasury alone. They have a direct relation to
the commercial independence of this country, and
to the wise and patriotic legislator should enlarge
the scope of revenue to include all of these.

The necessary reduction in the tariff on
certain articles will be made without making
the smaller burden more onerous than the larger
by reason of the disabilities and limitations
which the reduction puts upon both capital and
labor.

The free list can very safely be extended by
placing thereon articles that do not offer injur-
ious competition to such domestic products, as
our home labor can supply.

The Tobacco and Liquor Tax.

The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco
would relieve an important agricultural product
from a burden which was imposed only because
of revenue.

It is a source of great satisfaction that the
internal disturbances of the Republic of Hayti are
now at last happily ended, and that an apparently
stable government has been constituted. It has
been duly recognized by the United States.

Japan.

The advancement of the Empire of Japan has
been evidenced by the recent reorganization of a
new Constitution, containing valuable guaran-
tees for the further and more complete re-
striction of Chinese labor immigration, and
with it, the legislation of the last session
of Congress, denominated the Chinese
sovereigns open to us. Our Ministers should
have a frank and just spirit which should
characterize the relations of two
great and friendly powers. While our supreme
interests demand the exclusion of a laboring
element which experience has shown to be in-
compatible with our social life, all steps to
comprise this imperative need should be accom-
panied with a recognition of the claim of those
strangers now lawfully among us to human
and just treatment. The nation of the young
Empire of China marks, we may hope, an era
of progress and prosperity for the great coun-
try over which he is called to rule.

It is earnestly recommended that our
rights and interests in Japan be established
on a basis, by providing the machinery necessary
to carry out the treaty stipulations in that
regard.

Questions continue to arise in our relations
with several countries in respect to the rights
of naturalized citizens. Especially is this the
case with France, Italy, Russia and Turkey, and
to a less extent with Switzerland. From time
to time earnest efforts have been made to regu-
late these questions by international
conventions. An injurious use of naturalization
should not be permitted, but it is most important
that those who have been duly naturalized
should everywhere be accorded recognition of
the rights pertaining to the citizenship of the
country of their adoption. It is advisable that
the difficulties which now arise in our relations
with other countries on the same subject should
be similarly adjusted.

The present state of affairs in respect to the
Samoa Islands is encouraging. The confer-
ence which was held in this city in the summer
of 1887 between the representatives of the
United States, Germany, and Great Britain hav-
ing been adjourned because of the persistent
divergence of views which was developed in its
deliberations, the subsequent course of events

621 were in the Treasury vaults, \$30,000,400
in silver in circulation. On the 1st of October
last, \$27,319,914 were represented by out-
standing silver certificates, leaving \$2,691,577 not
in circulation and not represented by certificates.

The law requiring the purchase, by the
treasury, of \$1,000,000 worth of silver bullion
each month, to be coined into silver dollars, has
been observed by the department; but neither
the present Secretary or any of his predecessors
has been able to ascertain the amount of the
purchase given by law to increase the monthly purchases
to \$1,000,000. The civil anticipations which have
accompanied the coining and use of the silver
dollar have not been realized. As a consequence
it has not had general use, and the public
treasury has been compelled to store it.

But this is manifestly owing to the fact
that its paper representative is more convenient,
the general acceptance and use of the silver
dollar shows that silver has lost its former
value. I think it is clear that if we should make
the coining of silver at the present ratio free, we must expect that the difference in

the bullion values of the gold and silver dollars
will be taken account of in commercial trans-
actions, and I fear the same result would follow
any considerable increase of the present rate of
coining. Such a result would be disadvantageous
to our financial management and disastrous
to our business interests. Any safe legis-
lation on this subject must secure the
equality of the two coins in their commercial
use.

I have always been an advocate of the
use of silver in our currency. We are large
producers of that metal, and should not dis-
credit it. The details of a perfect law require
careful consideration, but the general plan sug-
gested by the Secretary of the Treasury seems
to satisfy the purposes of continuing the use of
silver in connection with the currency, and at
the same time obviate the danger of which
I have spoken. At a later day I may communicate
further with Congress upon this subject.

Exclusion of the Chinese.

The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act
has been found to be very difficult on the
North Pacific coast. The Secretary of the
Treasury has authorized the employment of additional
soldiers, who will be assigned to this duty,
and every effort will be made to enforce the
law. The Dominion expects a head tax of \$30
for each Chinaman and when these persons, in
fraud of our law, cross into our territory and are apprehended, our officers do not know what
to do with them, as the Dominion authorities
will not accept them to be sent back without a
severe punishment.

The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act
is a difficult and dangerous task. There should be a second line wholly
in our own keeping. I very urgently recom-
mend an appropriation at this session for the
construction of such works in our most exposed
harbors. I approve the suggestion of the Sec-
retary of War that provisions be made for
the training of the Chinese in the National Guard,
and for their training in the use of heavy guns. His
suggestion that an increase of the artillery
of the army is desirable is also in this
connection commanded to the consideration of
Congress.

River and Harbor Improvement.

The improvement of our important rivers
and harbors should be promoted by the necessary
appropriations. Care should be taken that
the Government does not commit

to the prosecution of works not of public
and general advantage, and that the relative
inefficiency of works of that class is not overlooked. So far as this
work ever be said to be completed, I do not
believe that it will be said to have been
economically reached if fewer separate works
were undertaken at the same time, and those
selected for their greater general interest were
more impulsively pushed to completion. A work
once considerably begun should not be subjected to the risk and deterioration which necessarily
occur in insufficient appropriations necessarily occasioned.

The Law Department.

In view of the assault made by David S. Terry
upon the person of Justice Field, of the Supreme
Court of the United States, at Latour,
Colo., in August last, and the killing of the as-
sistant U. S. Attorney, John C. Tamm, I
recommend that more definite provision be made
by law that those guilty of the murder of
Federal officers, but for a full trial of such
cases in the United States courts. Events which
have been brought to my attention, happening
in other parts of the country, have also sug-
gested the propriety of extending, by legislation,
fuller protection to those who may be
called as witnesses in the courts of the United
States. The investigations of criminal offenses
are often rendered futile by the intimidation of
witnesses.

The necessity of providing some more speedy
method for disposing of the cases which now
come for final adjudication by the Supreme
Court becomes every year more apparent and
urgent. The plan of providing intermediate
courts, having final appellate jurisdiction of
certain classes of questions and cases, has, I
think, received a more general approval from
the bench and bar of the country than any other.
I recommend that provision be made for the
establishment of such courts.

The Courts in many of the districts are, in my judgment,
underpaid. I recommend that all such
salaries now below \$5,000 be increased to that amount.

Regarding Trusts.

Particular attention should be given by Congress
to a consideration of the question how far the
restraint of those combinations of capital com-
monly called "trusts" is a matter of federal
jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are,
to crush out all healthy competition and to
monopolize the production or sale of an article
of commerce and general necessity, they are
dangerous conspiracies against the public good,
and should be made the subject of prohibitory
and severe penal legislation.

The subject of international copyright has
been frequently commanded to the attention of
Congress by my predecessors. The enactment
of such a law would be eminently wise and
just.

Our naturalization laws should be so revised
as to make the inquiry into the moral character
and good disposition toward our Government
of the persons applying for citizenship more thorough.
This can only be done by taking fuller control of the ex-
amination, by fixing the times for hearings
such applications, and by requiring the presence
of some one who is well acquainted with the
Government in this country. Those who are
the acknowledged enemies of social order, or who come to
our shores to swell the injurious influence and
to extend the evil practices of any association

The Coinage of Silver.

The total coinage of silver dollars was, on
November 1, 1889, \$43,638,001, of which \$363,539,

